hundred weight of the pureſt copper, which ſells at ten pounds *per* ton more than the copper, which is made of the ore. There are about 500 tons of iron now laid in theſe pits; and the proprietors may, with proportionable advantage, lay in many thouſands.

The water, that runs from theſe mines, enters the river Arklow on New Bridge; and is of ſo corroſive a nature, that no fiſh can live in this large river from hence to the ſea.

If your lordſhip thinks theſe accounts worth notice, you may communicate them to ſuch of your friends, and other curious perſons, as you pleaſe.

I am, with the ſincereſt reſpect,

Your lordſhip's moſt obedient,

and moſt humble ſervant,

William Henry.

LXXXV. *Extract of a Letter to Dr.* Maty, *F. R. S. from* Geneva, *concerning the Introduction and Succeſs of* Inoculation *in that City.*

Read June 18, 1752. IN September 1750, the practice of inoculating the ſmall-pox was firſt introduced into Geneva. The example was ſet by a young lady; and was, the next year, follow'd in the hoſpital of foundlings, where it was admitted by an order of the governors, and authorized by the magiſtrates.

trates. Their method of doing it was generally the ſame, which is now commonly uſed in England; whence inſtructions were ſent to Geneva, when they firſt began to inoculate. Yet three perſons were inoculated in a new manner. Theſe were bliſter'd ſlightly, by means of a ſmall veſicatory applied to that part of the arm, where the inciſion is uſually made. The bliſter occaſion'd by this plaiſter was open'd, and a pledgit dipp'd in the pocky matter was applied to the excoriated part. In one inſtance the inciſion was made only in one arm; the ſucceſs of which was the ſame, as when it had been made in both. Some pocky matter was made uſe of, which had been kept three weeks; and ſome, that had even been kept four months, without any apparent difference in the effects from that which was freſh; unleſs it was owing to this, that, in one inſtance, the ſmall-pox came out four days later than the uſual time.

The experience, which they have hitherto had in Geneva, has ſuggeſted to them a conjecture, that the inciſion ought to be made deeper, where the matter, which is uſed, has been kept ſome time. All, who have yet been inoculated in Geneva, have recover'd; and the far greater number of them have had but an inconſiderable number of puſtules.